



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

2. *Procedure*.—Without touching it with the finger, the dead rat must, with the aid of tongs or a small shovel, be placed in a glass box provided for the purpose by the Bacteriological Institute.

The glass box should first be taken out of the exterior box in which it is to be transmitted. The glass box must then, after being carefully closed with a glass cover and carefully cleaned with water (or where practicable with a carbolic solution), be wrapped in blotting paper and laid in the exterior box. The latter should be marked with a card, giving date, place where the rat was found, and name of the finder. It should then be closed with tacks which can be easily removed.

If sent by post the tacks should be covered with sealing wax. The box should be further secured with cord in both directions and should be marked—

“HANDLE WITH CARE.

To be delivered by special messenger.”

The boxes referred to can be obtained at the medical department in the office of the free port and at the following police stations and other places.

GIBRALTAR.

Declaration of infection against Alexandria and Lisbon canceled.

GIBRALTAR, November 25, 1899.

The notification by the board of health, published on May 27 and on the 13th instant, respectively, declaring the ports of Alexandria and Lisbon to be infected ports, are hereby canceled by the board.

By order :

JOHN C. KING,
Secretary to the Board of Health.

ITALY.

Report from Naples.

NAPLES, ITALY, November 29, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended November 29, 1899, the following ships were inspected :

November 25, steamship *Karamania*, of the Anchor Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 366 steerage passengers and 79 pieces of large and 369 pieces of small baggage.

November 24, steamship *Auguste Victoria*, of the Hamburg American Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 26 cabin and 582 steerage passengers and 187 pieces of large and 639 pieces of small baggage.

Respectfully,

ENRICO BUONOCORE,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—Plague in Kobe.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, November 15, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith my regular report of infectious diseases in Japan for period October 21 to November 10, inclusive.

It will be observed that, despite the onset of cooler weather, dysentery